ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව / இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் / Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

Competitive Examination for Admission of Students to Sri Lanka Law College for Academic Year 2018 - September 2017

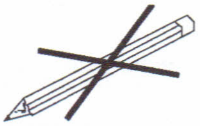
(01) Language Skills (English)

Three hours

Instructions to Candidates

Very Important :

Do not use Pencils to write answers.



✻ ***Answer scripts where the numbers are not written as indicated below will not be marked / evaluated.***

1 2 3 4

Write your Index Number here and page 3 in the spaces indicated.

....

Checked as correct

....

Invigilator's Initials

Important :

- ✻ *This paper consists of **38** questions on **08** pages.*
- ✻ *Before answering the paper arrange all the pages in order.*
- ✻ *Answer **all questions on this paper** itself. If the given space is **insufficient** to write answers, get extra papers.*
- ✻ *The time allowed for this paper is **three hours**.*
- ✻ *Commence answering only after the Centre Supervisor's announcement.*
- ✻ ***Instructions given should be strictly followed in answering this paper and marks will not be awarded for answers not in accordance with these instructions.***
- ✻ *Even if you are not attempting the paper hand it over to the Supervisor.*
- ✻ *Write the answers clearly and legibly in **blue** or **black** ink only and not in **pencil**.*
- ✻ *It is an offence to remove this paper from the examination hall or turn out photocopies of the same.*
- ✻ ***Answer scripts with illegible figures, illegible handwriting, those where erasing fluid has been used and written in pencil will not be marked / evaluated.***

For Examiner's use only

Page No.	Question Nos.	Marks Awarded
2	1 - 16	
3	17 - 32	
4	33 - 36 (i)	
5	36 (ii) - 36 (v)	
5 - 6	37	
6 - 7 - 8	38	
Total		

Final Score

In figures	
In words	

Marking Examiner	
Checked by	

[See page two.

- In each of the questions from No. **1** to **3**, **underline** the correctly spelt word.

1.	permenent	secretaries	answerble	frequantly
2.	questionaire	executive	knigthood	virtuelly
3.	vetaran	lieutinant	strategic	pnumonia

(03 marks)

- In each of the questions from No. **4** to **6**, **re-arrange** the given words in alphabetical order and **write** them on the space provided.

4.	squatter	spoil	spare	spend

....

5.	temperature	tedious	television	temporal

....

6.	emperor	empower	endanger	endurance

....

(03 marks)

- In each of the questions from No. **7** to **11**, **write** the correct form of the verb given within brackets.

My niece (7) .... (drag) into court by a neighbour who (8) .... (complain) about her barking dogs. At one point, the judge asked the neighbour a question. The neighbour (9) .... (not reply) "Are you not going to answer me?"
The neighbour leaped to his feet. "(10) ...., you .... (talk) to me?" he asked. "Sorry; I can't hear a darn thing."
The case (11) .... (dismiss).

(05 marks)

- In each of the questions from No. **12** to **15**, **underline** the most appropriate preposition to fill in each blank in the following text.

Jagath Kariyawasam is a partner (12) .... (in / with / of / to) a law firm in Colombo. Jagath is a specialist (13) ....(for / on / in / to) maritime law. He chose this area of law because of his family history. His father owns a ship. Jagath's father worked (14) ....(to / for / with / on) this ship for his whole life. Jagath worked with him (15) ....(in / from / for / by) two years and then he started his legal studies.

(04 marks)

- In each of the questions from No. **16** to **18**, **explain** the meaning of each phrase in your own words and construct a sentence to bring out the meaning of each phrase effectively.

16. **in black and white**

Meaning: ....

Sentence: ....

[*See page three.*

17. **dead in the water**

Meaning: ....

Sentence: ....

18. **turn a deaf ear**

Meaning: ....

Sentence: ....

(03 marks)

● In each of the questions from No. **19** to **30**, **fill** in each blank with a suitable **word**. Use **only one word** in each blank.

The Financial Ombudsman, Sri Lanka is a respected independent person. He will (19) .... impartially and do his best to inquire into your complaint and settle it. He is also assisted by (20) ....able and qualified staff. The staff members will discuss your complaint with you and if necessary obtain all (21) .... relevant documentation and facts from the financial institution against whom you have (22) .... For this purpose you will have to give a written authority for the (23) .... of such information. This written authority is required because without your permission, the Duty of Secrecy applies (24) .... all information about customers.

The Ombudsman is not bound to observe any procedure or rules relating to evidence etc. like a Judge in a (25) .... The Ombudsman is entitled to follow any procedure considered appropriate. The Ombudsman will (26) .... guided by the evidence placed before him/her, principles of Banking Law and Practice, Directives issued by the Central Bank and the Codes of conduct and Manual of Procedures used by the financial institution in question. The Ombudsman is more concerned with what is just and equitable and will always act in the interest of (27) .... in each case.

While a Lawyer/Attorney-at-Law can draft your (28) .... or help you to draft your complaint, no lawyer is permitted to appear (29) .... the Ombudsman. When making a written complaint to the Ombudsman, you must agree that no (30) .... will be representing you at any inquiry or proceedings before the Ombudsman.

(12 marks)

● In each of the questions from No. **31** to **32**, **underline** the **grammatically correct sentence.**

31. (i) He said that he will go to meet his brother yesterday.
(ii) He asked me whether had I completed the project.
(iii) He asked me when I could submit the report.
(iv) He advised me consulted my lawyer immediately. (.........)

32. (i) That book wrote by our Professor provides a lot of information about business law.
(ii) That book, which provide a lot of information about business law, was written by our Professor.
(iii) That book, which has written by our Professor, provides a lot of information about business law.
(iv) That book providing a lot of information about business law was written by our professor. (.........)

(02 marks)

[See page four.

- In each of the questions from No. **33** to **35**, **write one word** for the expressions given.

33. a written statement which is shown to be true by the person signing it; it is sworn before someone authorized by the court. ....

34. a legal right which stops things being copied without permission. ....

35. a contract between the owner of a property and a tenant, giving the tenant sole use of the property for an agreed time. ....

(03 marks)

36. Read the following text and write **short** answers for the questions given below.

The Law has a great authority which other types of rules do not have. This can partly be traced back to the close connection that once existed, and still often does, between law and religion. In many early societies religion was the law and vice versa. Laws were regarded as having been laid down by the divine being or beings worshipped and revered by the community. The laws of Manu which is believed to be compiled by Brahmin priests contain many practices of the Hindus. The Ten Commandments could be seen as ancient Christian law, which was "handed down by God". Sometimes the laws may have clearly emanated from a being, such as the king, but often he was considered in some way divine or having a connection with God or Gods. Even today there is a clear overlap between religion and law. Some of the most serious religious offences in the major religions of the world are legal offences, too. Prohibitions against killing and stealing are obvious examples. In addition, some countries recognise the rules of the country's religion as the law of the land. This is why we say that Saudi Arabia, for instance, is governed by Islamic law. Similarly, in Sri Lanka, we recognise and enforce Islamic law with respect to Muslims, as standing side by side with the general law of the country. However, it is important to note that not all religious offences are legal ones. Religion emphasizes and reflects morality more than law. Most religions prohibit lying and adultery but these are not legal wrongs. One may think that prohibiting such undesirable activities may make society a better place. But most democratic societies in the world have decided not to use the law to prevent or punish such activities, either because they consider it unnecessary to do so for the smooth functioning of society, or impractical, or both. Similarly, the law touches on a wide variety of matters which have nothing to do with religion or morality. A law requiring that helmets be worn when riding motorcycles, or that a Last Will to be valid must be signed by two witnesses, has no religious or moral element. These laws exist merely to safeguard the community and its individuals in different ways. The former is to minimise the hazard in road accidents and the latter to prevent fraud.

(i) What are the laws that do **not** contain any religious or moral factors as indicated in this text?

....

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[See page five.

(ii) If the effect is "to make society a better place", what will be the reason conducive to it?

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(iii) How does the writer confirm that the law has a great authority?

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(iv) What are the evidences that confirm a clear overlap between religion and law?

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(v) What will be the reason for not using the law to prohibit religious offences such as falsehood and adultery?

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(03×5=15 marks)

37. Read the following text and summarize it into **one third** of its length and give a **suitable title**. **Indicate the number of words used at the end.**

The consequences of breaking a rule of law are also quite different from the consequences of breaking a rule which is only moral and not legal. A person breaking a law will have to face external consequences such as imprisonment. In some ways, the State will intervene to see that the breach is followed by a penalty of some kind. On the other hand, a person who lies or causes hurt to another by his or her lawful actions will be affected internally, but the State will not interfere. Sometimes a person acting in an immoral manner may be affected by the reactions of other individuals to his or her actions, but this is still a personal response and not a public response with the intervention of any State institution. Despite the differences between law and morality, generally the law will not require one to do something immoral. If one is asked "Is there a duty to obey the law?", one would be expected to answer "yes" since the law exists for the protection of society, which is a good and which it is the obligation of every individual to help fulfil. But what about a bad law? By a "bad law" we do not mean merely laws with which some persons disagree, such as for instance provisions in the Rent Act which appear to unduly restrict the rights of a landlord. We mean blatantly immoral laws, the clearest example of which are laws passed during Nazi rule in Germany requiring the killing and torture of innocent people. Legal philosophers have discussed at length whether such laws could be considered as

[*See page six.*

law at all, or whether law by definition requires a certain amount of morality before it can be recognised as law. Although this is a complex area, to most of us law is law if it is passed in the prescribed way, i.e. through Parliament. In such a case, where the law is extreme and it is strongly against one's conscience to follow the law, the duty to obey the law is overridden by the duty to comply with a higher code of standards, that of morality. Thus, it can be said that while there is a general duty to obey the law, in exceptional situations where the law is clearly cruel and unjust, one may, and indeed one must, disobey the law.

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(20 marks)

38. Select **one** of the following topics and write an analytical essay using about **300** words.

   (i) The contribution of legislation and judiciary system for the well-being of a country
   (ii) The remedial actions to be taken for protecting the society from drug menace
   (iii) The necessity for assisting Sri Lankans who have become victims of floods and landslides disasters
   (iv) Dreadful terrorism which is a threat to international community

[*See page seven.*

[See page eight.

(30 marks)

* * *